

## MEANING OF TERM "A THOROUGHBRED"

(Continued From First Page.)

tations from the East. Of these, ninety were Arabs, forty-six Barbs, thirty-two "Turks," four Persians and two "foreign horses," their origin not being known. Of all of these, the male line of only three are now in existence, viz.: The Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian. On the principle of the "survival of the fittest," we would say they were clearly the best, and this is borne out by the facts, for from them and the Royal Barb or Turkish mares descend the best racing families in England and America.

The Byerly Turk was the charger used by Captain Byerly in the war carried on by William and Mary in Ireland in 1682. This imported Turkish stallion was ridden by the captain in the "Battle of the Boyne," which was fought not far from the present site of Drogheda, and by his fleetness, endurance and courage saved his rider from capture at the hands of the enemy. When the war was ended he was taken to England, where he became the progenitor of the great Herod family.

Next comes the Darley Arabian. In 1710, eight years after Queen Anne came to the throne, Mr. Darley, of Buttermere, near York, received a present of an Arab stallion from his brother, who was a merchant, and who sent the horse from Aleppo, a town between the sea coast of northern Syria (opposite the north of Cyprus) and the right bank of the river Euphrates. This was the horse known as the Darley Arabian. He was no doubt bred near Aleppo, which is still one of the regular Eastern horse markets. He was a bay, with white star on his forehead and four white feet in color and markings stamped on all of his best Arabians was of the breed called "Kehelian," a derivative of Kell, which is the name given by the Arabs to the only breed of true Arabian, because the skin of these horses, not only on the face, but all over the body, shows the blue black tint of the Arabian when dyed with the mineral peculiarly affected by Eastern women. He was bred by the Anazab tribe, who live in the Syrian Desert. In color and markings these horses are even to-day closely resembled by the Arabians in England and America. The resemblance between our Lexington by Boston out of Alice Carneal, to a portrait of this Darley Arabian caused Mr. Ellsha Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., to name this colt "Darley," under which name Mr. Coke, who purchased him in 1805, was only by persuasion of his friends that he changed his name to Lexington in honor of his home, upon which he shed great lustre, being the only stallion who has ever headed the list of winning sires for eleven years, and the greatest sire of brood mares that the world has ever known. While on the question of transmitted resemblance it is interesting to know that, within the last few years, there has appeared on the turf in England a colt with the identical mark on one of his shoulders, which was possessed by one of his ancestors of a hundred years or more ago called the "Bloody Shoulders Mare." This small Darley Arabian, of only fourteen hands three inches because the head of the great Eclipse family.

Next we have the Godolphin Arabian or Barb, the head of the Matchem family. This horse was supposed to have been stolen and imported to France from Spain in 1689, and from his teeth, it is calculated that he was foaled in 1724. It is certain, however, that he was rescued from the cruelty of a Paris driver of a dray or water cart and sent to England, where he was first the property of Mr. Coke, who presented him to Mr. Williams, the keeper of St. James Coffee House, who in turn presented him to Earl Godolphin, from whom he takes his historic name.

He is said to have cost only \$75. The uncertainty of the story is superior to his discovery in Paris, raises the question of whether he was Arab or Barb. Mr. Bruce, the American Turf Register and others claim that he was Barb, while Mr. Merry, in his book, "The American Turf," says that "The Arabian groom who attended him all the time he was at Lord Godolphin's stud (Gog Magog) said he had known the horse in Arabia, where he was known as Zennad, and sometimes called 'the Arabian chief,' by way of compliment." His name would indicate that, at the time, he was believed to be an Arabian. The Godolphin Arabian was "fifteen hands high, of great substance, of the most commanding and strong action, bearing every indication of a real courser, a horse of the desert." He was a dark bay, with molles or dapples on quarters and crest, and small streaks of white upon the hind heels. He never ran a race, but at least after he left his native country, but as a sire his qualities were transcendent. He is considered by the best judges the best of all the eastern sires. He was used as companion to Hobgoblin by Allen as to his Arabian (Arabian) out of the "Old Habbie Mare," and on account of the failure of Hobgoblin became the sire of Lath (who got his name from being slaided) out of Roxana, by Bald Galloway. These two were the best season produced Cade. Although a small horse (some writers put him at fourteen hands three inches), the Godolphin Arabian's son, Babraham, is said to have been the first thoroughbred that reached to sixteen hands, and came along one of his descendants, the thirty Clinker, and grew to seventeen hands one and a half inches. It is said that in 1709 the thoroughbred averaged but thirteen hands three inches, and has increased to twenty-one hands every twenty-five years for a century and a half. There is now in England Ambergris (by Hermit, out of Frangipani), who stands eighteen hands—exactly six feet high—and the question is where will they stop, and what good comes from size. As an abstract question I should say size should give reach and stride, and, therefore, speed, and that endurance will suffer until the horse has developed enough strength to carry his bulk as easily as a colt of ten hands could. The stride of the Arabian, Turk and Barb, at top speed was about seventeen feet, while that of the American and English racer of to-day is from twenty-one to twenty-five feet. The Great Alabama mare, Peytona, habitually covered twenty-eight feet when fully extended, but it exhausted her to such an extent that she could not be relied on for more than two races a year, which seems to bear out my contention; but if it were true we would expect to find the small Arab winning against the thoroughbred in all long-distance contests, whereas it is a well known fact that no Arab can live over a short race with the right kind of thoroughbred. An interesting example of this is set out in several of the books.

It seems that the Victor of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, was the owner of a set of 100 horses, collected at an unlimited expense, and with despatch power, challenged the English Jockey Club to run the pick of his stable against any English horse, and offered to stake

any amount up to 150,000 francs on his horse. This challenge was declined, because the club did not own horses—only made rules for their running. The Pasha would not accept a challenge from a private party. At his death his son, Aaleen Pasha, who inherited the stud, opened the challenge to all England, for 10,000. For some time the challenge remained unaccepted, but finally a party of Cairo merchants secured from Mr. Tattersall a mare called Fair Nell, got her out to Egypt in bad order, and after training her two months, during which time she ran a trial of five miles in 10 1/2 minutes, they accepted the challenge, put up 1400, and started the little 15 hands 1 inch mare in her race of eight miles against the best of the Pasha's stable. The track was a rough, gravelly road, and when she was mounted to it, but she simply smothered him, running the eight miles in 18 1/2 minutes, beating the horse something like a mile, and finishing fresh as a lark. She is described as a beautiful light bay with black legs, with a game, determined head, very lengthy, with beautiful shoulders, arms and forelegs, back and hind quarters, with very powerful thighs. By the celebrated Irish horse breeder, she had a varied career, as a hunter and covert hack, passing from hand to hand and losing her home because she was a puller, nervous and excitable in company, and a rasher at her fences. She was spoken of as a "racking Irish devil."

The royal mares were purchased by Sir John Fenwick, master of horse to Charles II, for that King, and came from Tangiers. At the death of Charles one of them was sold to Mr. Colles, who was the dam of Visen and Doodworth, etc. Another was the Layton Barb mare, to whom trace Irquois, etc.; another the "Burton Barb mare," to whom trace the great Caroline, etc.; another the Sedbury mare, from whom came St. Simon, etc. As I have stated before, it is from the three great Eastern sires—Byerly Turk, Darley Arabian, and Godolphin Arabian—and these royal mares that we get the best horses of to-day. From the Byerly Turk, a Jigg, who sired Partner (1718), who sired Tartar (1743), who sired Herod. The Darley Arabian sired Bartlett's Children, who sired Squire (1723), who sired Marske (1750), who sired Eclipse. From the Godolphin Arabian came Cade (1734), who sired Matchem (1744) Eclipse and Herod were then four generations removed from their foundation, which Matchem, ten years ahead of Herod, and sixteen years older than Eclipse, was the sire of these three families the Eclipse is valued for speed, Herod for quality, and Matchem for substance. Of course, the blood of all three is mixed in the best of the horses of to-day. For example, Stockwell had thirty-eight crosses of Darley Arabian, thirty-four of Byerly Turk, and the seven of Godolphin Arabian; Touchstone sixteen of the first, twenty-three of the second, and twenty-four of the third.

To complete this sketch properly I should trace these three families down to the great horses of to-day, but as I have not the time or space I must content myself with giving a few facts about the history of the three. Herod was bred by the Duke of Cumberland and subsequently sold to Sir John Moore. He won his first five races, was beaten in his sixth by Aschen and in the next three by Turf and Bay Mare, and won up to his last race, by beating Aschen for 1,000 guineas a side, four miles, at New Market. He was retired to the stud in 1770. As a sire he was a marvel. The best of his sons were Anvil, Blenheim, Highflyer, Dorsel, Bagot, Portfido, Woodcock, and Telemachus. His get on the turf in nineteen years won 294,505 in money, seven cups and forty-three hogsheds of claret.

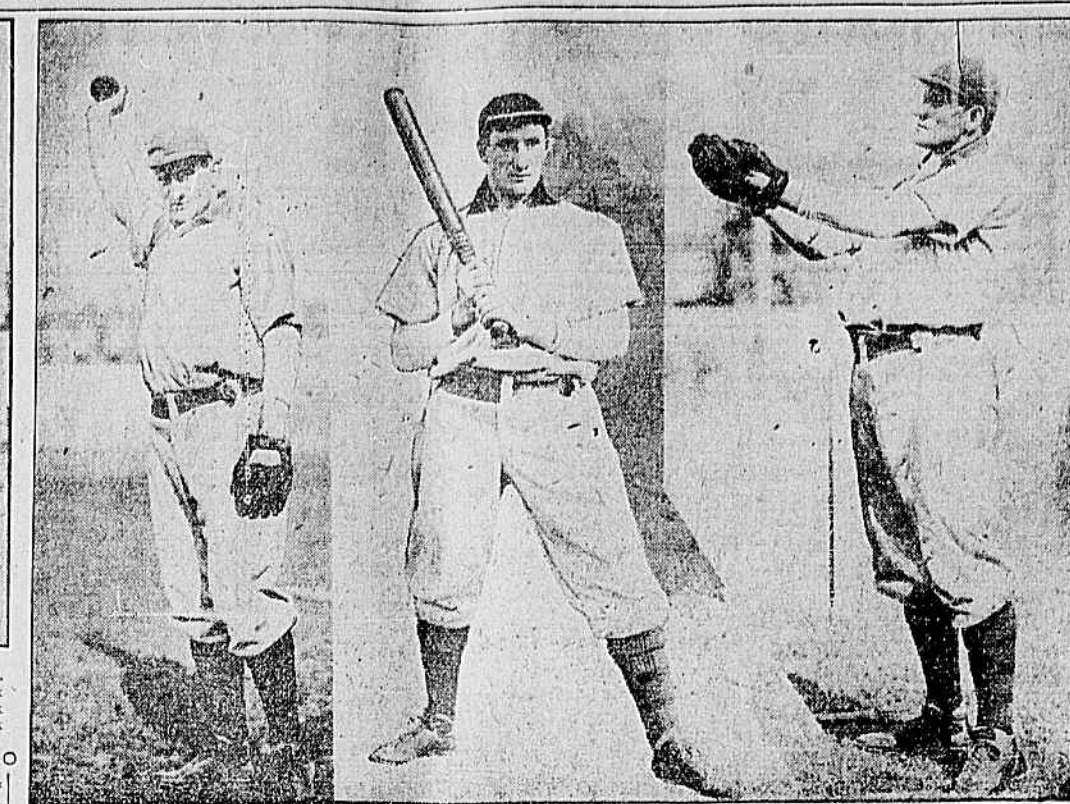
Matchem was a bay horse, foaled in 1718 and bred by Mr. John Holme, of Carlisle. He was not trained until five years old. He won six races straight, beating Barforth Billy, Bold and others; was beaten in the seventh by Spectator at four miles, and in 1758 he won the Jockey Club plate at four miles, but was afterwards beaten by Mirza. He won his last race at Scarborough, beating Foxhunter and Seelbush. His get were on the turf twenty-three years, and won 150,000. He died at twenty-three years of age. Eclipse, foaled 1744, was a chestnut, by Marske, son of Squire, by Bartlett's Children, out of Spilletta, by Regulus, by Godolphin Arabian. He got his name from the great eclipse of the sun which took place the day he was foaled. He won his first race in 1769, and in the same year eight others. In his second race, O'Kelly, his owner, offered to bet \$3,000 that he could place the horse in a race with a horse called "O'Kelly's mare," which he lost nowhere. He then instructed his jockey to distance the field, which he did. In 1770 he won nine straight races, making eighteen in all, and was then retired to the stud. His get won 158,947 in twenty-three years. He died February 26, 1787.

I cannot better close this article than by a description given by Evelyn in his memoirs of three horses imported by Charles II, as it comes almost exactly to all of the best horses of Eastern blood: "I never saw so delicate a creature as one of them, of somewhat a bright bay, two white feet, a blaze, such a head, eyes, neck, breast, haunches, legs, pasterns and feet—in all regards beautiful and proportioned to admiration; spirited, proud, amble, making half turning with swiftness and in so small a compass as was admirable. They trotted like deer, as if they did not feel the ground. All of them were closely shaped, but the two last not altogether so perfect as the first."

## HANS WAGNER IN POSES AND SOME OTHER CRACKS



YOUNG CARTER. Connie Mack's new outfield pitcher, Carter, was a star in the New York State League last season, and Mack looks for him to do some great work for the Athletics this summer.

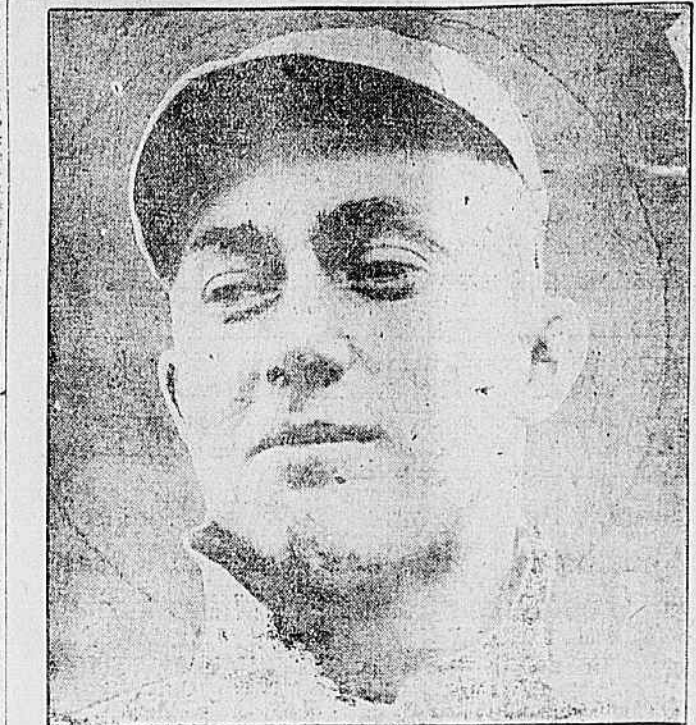


Three characteristic poses of John (Hans) Wagner, the world's greatest ball player and premier batsman, who has notified the Pittsburg Club that he will not play ball this year.



DURIAN.

a very promising young pitcher of Connie Mack's staff. Because Mack has sold the "Tub" it does not mean that he is going to lose the pennant, but rather that because he had so much promising material in the pitching department he could spare Waddell and yet have a good chance of capturing first place.



TRAVIS COBB. Who has settled his differences with Detroit.

## OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW SCHEMES

This Year's Exhibition Will Outdo the First—Money Being Spent Like Water.

LONDON, March 21.—The prize list of the second annual International Horse Show, to be held at Olympia from June 18th to 25th, has just been published. It promises a show which will far surpass the magnificent exhibition of last summer, which drew thousands of sightseers from all parts of Europe and America.

In addition to the sum of \$150,000, which is to be spent in organizing the show and in turning Olympia into a great landscape garden, a sum of \$50,000 is offered in prizes. Every type of horse will be seen in the ring, which is to measure 250 feet by 80 feet. A sum of \$11,275 is offered in prizes for the show, the whole course, and for high jumping. In addition to the \$500, which the champion high jumper will win, he will be awarded an extra \$125 if he succeeds in beating last year's record of 7 feet 2 inches. Messrs. Harrod have offered a silver challenge cup of the value of \$500 for the best single harness vanner which has been regularly working in London for at least two months before the show. Premiums totaling \$250 will be given by Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt and Mr. Walter Winans respectively, for the best and nearest license "jansom" and four-wheelers; \$500 for the best turn-outs, and \$100 for the light trade.

## Sporting Letters

The sporting editor of The Times-Dispatch will edit answers in these columns any questions, regarding sporting matters. Communications on sporting subjects will also be printed, and comments will be made. Address Sporting Editor, Times-Dispatch.

## Issue Challenge.

Richmond, Va., March 21, 1908. Sporting Editor Times-Dispatch: Will you please publish this in your sporting column, that the Northside Pet's baseball club issues a challenge to any amateur team in or around Richmond for the coming season after this date, March 21st. Address No. 749 North Fourth Street, city, or phone 5976-L.

Manager JOHN SUTLIFE.

## Checker Tournament.

The annual tournament of the Richmond Checker Club will begin on Tuesday evening at the Elks Club. All checker players are invited to take part. A handsome medal will be given the winner of the tournament.

## WILMINGTON TEAM.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—These having in charge the baseball team which Wilmington is to place in the new league formed for Eastern North Carolina state that this city will have one of the best teams. It has ever put forth; perhaps better; or, at any rate, the equal of the team which won the championship in the Virginia-Georgia League some five or six years ago.

Messrs. H. H. Gwaltney and J. McRea Hatch, two prominent young men of this city, have the franchise, and, of course, are in direct charge of the formation of the team, while Mr. Charles H. New, cashier of the Southern National Bank, this city, has been elected treasurer of the team.

Both Messrs. Gwaltney and Hatch are well known in athletic circles, and the latter having played well-known football with North Carolina eleven.

## St. Remo Cup.

The Challenge Cup presented during last year by the Countess Approprite to the St. Remo Golf Club, a most coveted trophy, was won by Mr. W. D. Roosevelt. After the closest match seen here he defeated Mr. Lew, last year's winner.

Many visitors watched the exciting contest. The cup was presented to the winner by the countess.

## "Outlaw" Team Reorganized.

The "Outlaw" team, last year a member of the Amateur League, has been reorganized and is now prepared to meet any team in the State. The team has Mr. H. Hayes as manager and Mr. E. Alley as captain. Challenges should be addressed to Mr. E. Alley, 20 30 Wood Avenue, Chelsea 111.

## March 22d in the Annals of Sport.

1855.—At Greenville, N. J.: John Taylor defeated William Seeds in Pigeon Shooting match for \$1,000 and American championship.  
1853.—At Worcester, E. L. Dowd raised from floor, with hands alone, 1,411 pounds.  
1885.—At Fort Worth, Texas: W. F. Carver defeated W. A. Penrose in 100-lb. pigeon match for \$1,500.  
1898.—At San Francisco: James J. Jeffries won from Peter Jackson in three rounds.  
1901.—At Denver: "Kid" Broad knocked out "Young Corbett" in fourth round.  
1904.—At Leland Stanford University: Norman Dole broke the world's amateur record for the pole vault, clearing the bar in 12 feet 4 inches.  
1907.—At Milwaukee: George Mennis received the decision over Charley Neary in ten-round fight.

## BLOOD WILL TELL

BY J. C. FERNYHOUGH, D. V. S., B. S. State Veterinarian.

During the last few weeks I have had several farmers who are contemplating breeding their farm mares this spring to ask me why I was partial to registered stallions, when as a matter of fact many of the registered horses are not as good individuals as some that are not only not registered but not entitled to registration.

Owing to the fact that the above questions have been asked me so often lately, and that I consider this an all important subject for every one who is going to breed a mare this season to consider, I shall try to explain in this article exactly why I advocate always using a registered stallion.

In the first place if the stallion is registered he is not only what he should be as to his breeding—blood lines—but any one can look into the breeding of the registered horse and find out for himself just what horses this particular stallion has descended from. Let it be plainly understood that when I speak of a registered stallion here I am not partial to any particular breed of horses, as I am now leaving this, for the present at least, to the choice of the farmer, who is a suggestion from me. But if you want a draft strain of horses on your farm for farm use, breed to a registered stallion from one of the draft breeds. The Percheron, the Clydesdale, the Belgian and other breeds are well known as the draft breeds, and when you breed to these you are breeding the true draft blood, thus know what you have on one side at least. The same may be said if you want a horse for speed in harness; at the expense of everything else, you would be foolish to breed to anything but a standard-bred stallion. The standard-bred is the fastest harness horse in the world; and why? Because this breed has been bred for years and years to develop speed at the expense of anything else. In matters of what thus the blood which produces speed in harness is now so rich in the veins of some of the best bred horses that it is a known fact that we can nearly feel the record of the offspring of some of our best bred trotters and pacers. I do not for a moment mean to say that the trotting bred horse is of no use except for speed, as I can call to mind now some of the best looking and most useful horses for many purposes which are standard bred animals. Take the thoroughbred horse, for example. While he may be of service elsewhere, he is never at home except when at the gallop. Coming to the coach breeds, here I am very partial to the hackney. I realize, however, that while I know many hackneys that are good farm work horses, and are doing good work under the saddle, yet as a breed they are never so much at home as when shown in the heavy harness class, as it is their nature to go to a good gait and at the same time pull a good load, and with it all show the heavy action of the knees and hocks, which make them the most stylish harness horse in the world.

Then, the above being the truth, how was all of this brought about in the beginning? How was this size established in the heavy draft breeds? How was the extra speed gotten in the light harness horse, the standard bred? Why is it that the thoroughbred outruns any other breed of horses in the world? And why does the hackney give you such wonderful action of the knees and hocks? It all came from careful breeding. It matters not how perfect the individual appeared to be, this individual horse was not used to breed from, unless the good looking horse was unknown breeding was used with some horse with established bloodlines. In order to be able to intelligently observe the offspring, so as to see whether or not the animal with unknown breeding was able to transmit his or her good qualities.

Then why is it that you can not take a good looking stallion, when you know him to be an extra good individual, and breed him about his pedigree, it matters not about his pedigree? This should never be practiced for the following reason: The stallion in order to make money for his owner (here I am speaking of the ordinary horse), is going to be bred to nearly every mare that any one cares to breed to him. It matters not about the breeding, or even the qualities of the individual mare, the result will be that the horse without any particular good blood of his own to help him out, will not be able to overcome the lack of breeding of the poor mares; thus the colts will simply be something of the horse kind, and in many cases no one will be able to tell any one just how they are bred, because no one knows.

We can well afford to breed the more when she is a good individual; it matters not about her breeding, unless we want to produce a horse with some good blood in it. If we make a mistake here we can soon correct it, as the mare will soon tell you whether or not she has any good qualities to impart to her offspring. At any rate, she can not, as a rule, give you more than one bad colt a year. However, take the stallion, on the other hand, and if he is going to leave indifferent colts, just think of the number he will have left in the country before he is

found out to be a worthless horse as a sire. These colts have been bred by some one; they are not going to be killed either. Now, as a result of the work of one bad stallion for even one season, he goes without saying that for years there will be a lot of worthless horses in that vicinity which that particular horse sired. Again, we can, if we want to, take the mare which is a good individual and by breeding her to a good registered stallion every year make her one each year at least as far as breeding is concerned or is known, one-half better bred horses than the mare. But no one would think of going to the expense of keeping a stallion and simply breeding him to one or two good mares because he was a good looking horse when they had no good reason for thinking that the said stallion was even capable of transmitting the good qualities which he possessed as an individual. Again, many people allow their stallions which are registered to be bred to mares which are not registered, yet on the other hand no man is going to make a practice of breeding registered mares to a stallion unless the stallion is registered. Therefore, castrate all colts at the age of one year. If small colts are not entitled to registration, I sincerely hope that the time is near at hand when nothing but a registered stallion will be allowed to be used as a sire in the State of Virginia. While this may appear as a hardship to some people, it would be a godsend to the horse industry of our grand old State. Blood will tell in horses, indeed it will, and while there are many individuals that are well bred and yet of no earthly good as individuals, yet some of these horses can sire the best colts, as they have the blood. Which is of more value to a neighborhood, a man who can simply make a living for his immediate family by hard work and good judgment, though he knows not how to tell any one else how to do anything, or a man who not only can do well with his own business, but has the ability of imparting his knowledge to thousands of others, and thus is of public interest to his country? Of course, the individual who can and will impart his knowledge to others is the man who really keeps our country to the front. He is the man to send out to the people. So it is in breeding blood lines and can thus impart good qualities, as well as make a record of the track, is the horse to use as a sire. We must know what we are doing. Breeding to non-registered stallions is like keeping a store without a sign, and the customer never knows what you have done, or what you even want to do, much less what you are doing.

Few men will buy a tract of land without first having a lawyer to look up the title to the said tract of land. Why is this? Because they want to know what they are buying. They want to know what the blood lines are, and what you are doing? I find that very few people get tired of breeding good horses, unless it is simply some rich person who is not going to do anything for any length of time except spend money.

The men who have become dissatisfied with improving their horses are, as a rule, the men who started at the wrong end of the rope. By this I mean to say they have either made such foolish mistakes in the heavy draft breeds, or of the high-priced "imported" French and German coach stallions that it would be the next thing to impossible to get good results, or else they have bred to good looking individuals with no particular blood lines until they naturally produce a lot of colts and horses which have nothing to make them sell except their individual looks, which is often a disadvantage to them, and an eyer to their owners. Some time ago my attention was attracted at a railroad station in this State, when I heard the following remarks: viz: "Well, sir, I am here this morning with three carpenters to start to work on your barn, as you requested me to do, and while I notice the lumber and etc. is where you have not given me your plans." Answer: "Have you got good workmen, I want the best barn in this State?" "Yes, I have good workmen, but how do you want the barn arranged? I have no plans." "I want a barn just like Mr. X's—except better, and I never heard of his having any special plans;

did he?" "Yes, sir, he had two men here to arrange that part of it before the work was commenced." "Well, I guess I shall have to wire and get those plans; but you keep that to your self, as I want to get the credit to building up this barn."

Now, gentlemen, if you want to breed good horses, as good as Captain Fitzcock, Mr. Fairfax, the late Mr. Ficklin, of Charlottesville, and others, you had better give the matter careful thought, and study before you even start the business, otherwise you will have the expense on your hands some time before you will realize that you can not expect to even start this important work without first making your plans, so as to yearly follow definite lines in order to finally produce horses to compare with those who have raised the best in the past. System does not make work; no, it prevents confusion and mistakes, and thus saves an amount of labor and trouble.

Now is the time to remember that you must not breed to any stallion which is not registered, as the spring season is opening and it is too late to consider this fact after you have bred your mares. If you breed a good mare to a good individual, and the result is a poor individual without any definite breeding, this is absolutely an expense to its owner. A "weed" is a poor individual, though a horse of good blood on one side at least, and if a mare bred to a good horse, she then stands a chance to give you good colts with three-quarters of good blood, if not more.

Thus by breeding you may build up the weed, as there is some foundation to work upon, but to fool with the "scrub" is indeed foolish and expensive, as life is too short.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

How would you tell a horse's age by his teeth. I know how, but want to see if our methods are the same.

Answer: Looking in his mouth and examining the number and condition of the teeth.

I lost a colt last week and got a man to help me cut him open and examine him so as to see what the trouble was. The colt was a yearling, and was very dark and so badly swollen that we could not find the gall sac. The man said that this stopping of the gall sac was what killed him, and I am sure of it now, but would like to know what caused this to happen. Will you tell me.

Answer: The horse's liver was naturally dark in color, weight about eleven pounds and has no gall-bladder.

## Game Cancelled.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 21.—The baseball game scheduled for to-day between Yale and New York University has been cancelled, as the Yale team is in poor condition of the diamond at Yale field.

## FIRST PRACTICE TO BE TO-MORROW

(Continued From First Page.)

those half-forgotten memories revived only on special occasions.

## Ardent Support Here.

The game has always received ardent support here in Richmond, the fans have never been so ardent as they should be taken; they have seen the pennant won by other teams, but they still trust in the local management. Richmond cannot be led to the front of the battle, Lipe must keep close enough to the top to assure the fans that Richmond is not to be used merely to pay the expense of the league. However, all that may be, every manager in the league is doing his best to get together a good aggregation. Certainly on paper, at least most of the teams look stronger than they have ever looked before, and in those cases where necessary weeding out weakens the team to any extent, the victories of the club with other men, even at the expenditure of money.

Lipe has signed all his men, and has a very strong team. Jim Leon of Atlanta, who played with Jackson Miss. of the Cotton States League, is the last to sign his contract, and transfer to Richmond has been sent him. Twenty players have been signed in all, and six of them must go. The strongest competition will probably be for the pitcher who will win this year be composed of only four men. Two catchers will be carried, and there will be a strong competition for the position of shortstop, second, and third. No favoritism will be shown; each man will be judged on his merits. No forecast can now be given, as most of the men are not in Virginia. But the larger part of the story will be told in the practice this week, and inquisitive fans who take the trouble to journey out to the park and watch the initial work will be able to judge for themselves who are deserving of the "cash" and who should stay. Practice begins tomorrow afternoon.

## Piano Bargains

at the great

## Removal Sale.

CRAFTS,

214 North Fifth St.

## "Talk With Crafts"

HANDSOME SET OF

## Saloon Fixtures

FOR SALE AT

## SACRIFICE PRICE

(About one-third cost price.)

The fixtures are practically new, and must be sold at once. This handsome set of Saloon Fixtures complete, consisting of front and back bar, size 10 feet 6 inches by 24 inches, 2 top and 2 bottom cabinets, 2 iron safes, one Double-Drawer National Cash Register, and one Carbonated Soda Water Machine, all in good condition, will be sold as a whole or in part. Can be seen at No. 16 E. Broad Street. F. FERRANDINI.